40 1958

# Prof Claims Many Whites Are Black

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — An Ohio State University professor of sociology and anthropology says more than 28 million white persons in the United States are descendants of persons of African origin.

The majority of these are classified as white, Robert P. Stuckert reports in the current issue of the Ohio Journal of Science.

Stuckert is assistant professor in the university's department of sociology and anthropology. He said he drew these conclusions from a genetic study of African and non-African population in this country from 1790 through 1950.

The Ohio Journal of Science is published bimonthly by the university and the Ohio Academy of Science.

# Racial Study Links Millions To Africa

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 14 (AP)—An Ohio State University professor of sociology and anthropology says more than 28 million white persons in the United States are descendants of persons of African origin.

The majority of these are classified as white, Robert P. Stuckert reports in the current issue of the Ohio Journal of Science.

Stuckert is assistant professor in the university's department of sociology and anthorpology. He said he drew these conclusions from a genetic study of African and non-African population in this country from 1790 through 1950.

• • •

**"THE DATA . . .** indicate that approximately 21 per cent of the persons classified as white in 1950 have an African element in their inherited biological background," Stuckert wrote. He said he found in addition, that during the last four census years, from nearly 65 to 73 per cent of U.S. Negroes had some degree of non-African ancestry.

"One conclusion stands out from these data," he said. "The belief in the racial uniformity of an individual's ancestors may be the basic myth of the white man's past."

The Ohio Journal of Science is published bimonthly by the university and the Ohio Academy of Science.

# Beast Slain; Has Bear Face, Human Feet

KATMANDU, Nepal, June 14. (UPI)—A strange creature—possibly a close relative of the elusive abominable snowman—has been killed in a rugged, 14,000-foot mountain pass near the wild border of northwestern Nepal and Tibet, it was reported Saturday.

There was speculation that the creature, described as four-and-a-half feet tall, bear-like and incredibly strong, might even be the fabled Yeti itself.

The creature was said to have run nearly a mile on its two legs, carrying a yak the size of a fully grown cow in its arms.

The raja of Mustang, whose riflemen slew the animal, is sending its skull and hide to Katmandu for a close examination by scientists.

• • •

**THE CREATURE** was spotted when it seized one of the raja's yaks—a sort of Himalayan ox—and carried it off. The raja sent a squad of riflemen after the beast.

The Nepalese hunter who led the party said he followed "what looked like a human footprint" into a craggy pass walled in by 50-foot boulders.

"The animal was cornered in the pass with its prey," the hunter said. "We tried to crush him by throwing down boulders, but we only injured him. He made a strange, whistling sound when he was hurt. He tried to get away, but we finally shot him down."

The hunter was in for a shock when he took a close look at the beast. "It's face was like a bear's," he said, "but its feet were human." The creature also was covered with long, fine hair, less coarse than a bear's.

# GULLAH, FAMED U. S. DIALECT, PASSING AWAY

## South Carolina Coast Is Its Home

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP) — It wasn't until he was a big boy, and had gone north to school in Front Royal, Va., that Harold S. Reeves realized he didn't talk like everybody else.

"I was out playing ball," Reeves recalled, "and I yelled, 'Chunk it hyuh!' Everybody quit and gathered around to see how I talked."

His speech was Gullah, the most distinctive of all United States' dialects. It is spoken along the shore and on the islands off the coast of South Carolina.

### Worried About Talk

Reeves became interested in Gullah on the spot. Now, manager of the Charleston, S. C., social security office, he's still interested—and worrying because Gullah is dying out.

"Soon," Reeves said gloomily, "it will be a dead language, like Latin."

Radio, television, good roads, all combine to wipe out our dialects.

Before it's too late, Reeves hopes some foundation will record Gullah—the Library of Congress has a few recordings, but not nearly enough by his reckoning—so that a language that has lasted 250 years will have a fitting memorial.

### Origin Is Obscure

No one is sure where the word gullah comes from. It may be a corruption of Angola, one of the Negroes' African homes. The first mention Reeves has found dates back to 1802 when a man named Gullah Jack got his name in print.

The early South Carolina slaves worked under Scottish and English overseers, and Reeves says he occasionally is mistaken for a Scot or Englishman because of his speech.

Reporters covering Capitol hill are familiar with the dialect because of the late Sen. Burnet Rhett Maybank of Charleston, S. C. When Maybank was excited, which was often, he lapsed into quasi-Gullah.

### Has Own Words

Pure Gullah probably best can be described as Uncle Remus' talk with grand flourishes. It has its own words. "Yeddy," for example, means do you hear, or have you heard?

Incidentally, the social security people translate their instructions into 22 languages. Not to be outdone, Reeves took to the air in Gullah. He reports it was a success, not only among old-timers who found English hard to understand, but also among the more erudite who got a kick out of the old dialect.

Gullah depends largely on its inflections, and so is hard to render into the printed word. But here's a sample:

"One time, een augus munt' fox done duh wood fuh hunt bittle. 'E hongry fuh true! 'E come to de swamp, 'en 'e see grapevine tanglety up een de ticket . . ."

That's the beginning of the famed fable, "The Fox and the Grapes."

# VOODOO-DOLL POISON FEARED, SEARCH ON

A search by Health Department inspectors for Haitian voodoo dolls, believed to be made of poisonous cashew nut shells, was unsuccessful Friday. A spokesman, however, urged that anyone possessing such a doll take it in to the department.

The quest for dolls was begun after the United States Public Health Service warned against them yesterday after fifty Atlanta, Ga., school children developed an allergy as a result of contact with the dolls. The dolls are used as mixing sticks for beverages. The heads are made of cashew nut shells that contain a property similar to the oil in poison ivy.

None was found for commercial sale in the city yesterday, in spite of a report that a substantial number had been sold elsewhere. But a Health Department spokesman said that probably a number of them had been brought here from Haiti by tourists.

40 1958

# Not 1 percent difference between races, says scientist

Tribune P 5

HAMPTON, Va. — "Races do not relate to each other, there are only human relations, people to people, not group to group", Dr. M. F. Ashley Montagu, chairman of the Department of Anthropology of Rutgers university, declared in a Hampton Institute public lecture last week.

"Relations of human beings must be based on values other than physical characteristics," he emphasized. "The ethical principle of equality demands that all qualify for the opportunity to develop as humans. To achieve our evolutionary destiny, we must allow every human to develop his potentialities to the fullest extent."

Montagu, internationally recognized authority on anthropology and geneties and author of the UNESCO statement on race in 1940, discussed "Race Relations: the Second Phase". He noted that present social objectives are very different now than when he last visited the college campus 15 years ago.

**GENETIC DIFFERENCE LESS THAN 1%**

"Forty years ago, differences were even more startling. Race was discussed in a manner not related to reality," he declared. "The formalistic approach — skull measurement and the like, yielded fallacious generalizations not related to facts. Achievement was used as a factor to grade races".

**"The number of genetic differences between the most extreme physical types is less than one%," he stressed. "And no pschological differences have been discovered between races," he stated.**

Montagu said that to the popular mind race is just something you are born with that determines your physical and psychological character. He offered as a definition of race "a populace which inherits group characteristics and passes on group characteristics to maintain its peculiar physical character. Natural barriers allow maintenance of these physical traits."

He pointed out that psychological tests demonstrated differences, but not racial differences. IQ basically tells something about individual experiences, not about inherent differences, he said.

Another speaker was Dr. Gardner Murphy, research director of the Menninger Foundation, who said it was difficult for minority as well as majority groups to admit that they are different.

"To deny that there are such value differences and to insist that everybody is alike is to court trouble," he declared.

He proposed that the "elite" of the minority groups should be accepted as representative of their group, instead of being rejected by both their own and the majority.

# Child Bias Study Set for U. of P.

Research to determine how and at what age young children tend to develop racial and religious prejudices will be made at the University of Pennsylvania.

This was announced yesterday by Albert M. Greenfield, honorary chairman of the Philadelphia chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, at a Brotherhood Week luncheon at the Bellevue Stratford.

Inquirer P 5

Financed through a $7500 grant from the Roger W. Strauss Foundation, the research will be carried out cooperatively, he said, by the Albert M. Greenfield Center for Human Relations at the University of Pennsylvania, and the Section of Preventive Psychiatry at the University's Medical School.

Phila. Inq. 2-13-58

The luncheon honored Dr. David B. Allman, of Atlantic City, president of the American Medical Association. He was awarded a certificate attesting to his work in "helping to eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social and political relations."

Dr. Allman told the group that "in recent years we have seen a narrowing of the breach that once existed between science and religion."

"Medicine and religion both speak a universal language, applicable to all men and understandable by all men," Dr. Allman said.

# *Prehistoric Hungary Had Negroid Race*

Courier-Journal P 10

© New York Times News Service

Vienna, March 17.—Archaeological excavations at Zengoevarony near Pecs in south Hungary have established that a Negroid race of high culture lived there 6,000 years ago.

40

According to the Hungarian official news agency, pillars and walls of a gigantic structure have been discovered during years of digging.

Painting on some of the walls showed men with Negroid faces hunting tigers. As tigers never inhabited Hungary, it is concluded that these represented memories of other lands from which the painters had wandered.

Louisville Ky.

**Resemble Other Discoveries**

The clothing and ornaments of the painted figures and vases and other articles of use found nearby are said to bear close resemblance to discoveries made in the prehistoric city of Ur and more recently on the Bahrein Islands and Crete.

Jugs of clay and stone found were identical with others that have been discovered in Crete.

Mesopotamia and India and with vestiges of a culture believed to have existed in America thousands of years before that of the Incas and Aztecs.

Hungarian archaeologists believe that after a natural catastrophe reflected in the biblical story of the flood, an ancient people wandered first to North Africa, from there to Crete and other Mediterranean localities, and ultimately to southern Hungary.

# Negro IQ regularly lower than whites, professor says

40

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 19 —(AP)— A newly published book by a psychology professor at Randolph-Macon Women's College here concludes that the intelligence of Negroes in the United States is consistently lower than that of whites.

News 1-46

The book, "The Testing of Negro Intelligence," is by Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, chairman of the RMWC department of psychology.

Dr. Shuey said its conclusions are based on more than 288 intelligence tests given to white and Negro children and adults over the last 40 years "by many sociologists and psychologists."

Sun. 4-20-58

DR. SHUEY, a native of Illinois and a graduate of Columbia University, said Negroes have averaged consistently below whites on the tests and the results point "to some native differences between Negroes and whites as determined by intelligence tests."

Birmingham

There has been a "remarkable consistency" in the test results, Dr. Shuey said, regardless of whether they pertained to school or pre-school children, to high school or college students, to the draftees of World War I and World War II, to the gifted or the mentally deficient, the delinquent or the criminal.

TWENTY YEARS of research and analysis, Dr. Shuey said, indicated to her that Negro-white differences in intelligence are present not only in the rural and urban South, but in border Northern areas as well. Relatively small differences were found, she said, between the intelligence quotas of Northern-born and Southern-born Negro children in Northern cities.

# Negroes Lived In Hungary Over 60 Centuries Ago

Wall St. J. 4-28-58

ZENGOEVARONY, Hungary — (ANP) — Hungarian archaeologists have discovered that this southern city of Hungary was home to a Negroid race of high culture some 6,000 years ago.

The discovery was made after years of digging uncovered pillars and walls of a gigantic structure. Some of the walls had paintings on them, showing men with Negroid faces hunting tigers. Since tigers never inhabited the country, it was surmised that these represented memories of other lands from which the painters had wandered.

Kansas City

Archaeologists believe that after a natural catastrophe reflected in the Biblical story of the flood, an ancient Negroid people wandered first to North Africa, then to Crete and other Mediterranean localities, and finally stopped in southern Hungary.

Clothing and ornaments of the painted figures, vases and other articles found nearby are said to bear close resemblance to discoveries made in the prehistoric city of Ur and more recently on the Bahrein Islands and Crete.

Clay and stone jugs were found which were identical with others discovered in Crete, Mesopotamia and India, and with vestiges of a culture believed in existence in America thousands of years before that of the Incas and Aztecs.

# There's No Difference in Humans

By O. S. BOND

For many who have been, and are able to bask in the freedom of their constitutional guarantees, the words, gradual and moderation are used when the Negro seeks the same blood bought liberty within the confines of the Constitution.

I believe all intelligent human beings are of the opinion that a man is the product of his environment. With this view, it is essential that his environment should be conducive to the building of the highest and noblest character possible. In my opinion, he should be born in this environment and his progenitors should be prepared for this eventual occasion.

I am convinced that a child is as clay in a potter's hand. Take a child that is born in an English speaking family and transfer him in his infancy to a Chinese family to be reared, his language will be Chinese, he will see the world from the Chinese point of vantage; reverse the situation and the same will be true with the Chinese infant. Obviously, then we can see the necessity for an immediate source whereby the lofty ideals of Christianity and human relationship may be taught a child.

**IT IS MY** unswerving conviction that a human being knows nothing before birth, all that he knows, all that he gains or loses, whether he builds an empire or conquers a kingdom, must be done in the span between the cradle and the grave. After death he goes back to the elements of the earth, whether he is king or pauper, conqueror or slave. This, I am sure, none will deny. Basically, there is no difference in human beings regardless of their hue, all hunger, thirst, suffer pain and die. Had the great exponent of segregation in the "Bear State," stemmed from the same conditions attendant to the "Gazelle Boy," he would have been a Gazelle companion, rather than an occupant of the Governor's mansion. Immediacy is the prime requisite for necessity.

From the "Salutatory to the Public" in the first number of the Liberator, Jan. 1, 1831, Mr. Garrison being then 26 years old, speaks as follows:

**"I am aware that many object to the severity of my language; but is there not cause for severity? I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject, I do not wish to think or speak, or write, with moderation. No! No! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen;—but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."**

■

**MODERATION** was the theme song in dealing with the Negro 127 years ago and he is still denied the rights he purchased with blood, sweat and tears.

ON S.C., GEORGIA COAST

# Gullah, Most Distinctive Of U.S. Dialects, Is Dying

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP) — It wasn't until he was a good sized boy, and had come up north to school in Front Royal, Va., that Harold S. Reeves realized he didn't talk like everybody else.

"I was out playing ball," Reeves recalled, "and I yelled, 'chunk it hyuh!' Instead of throwing it to me, everybody quit and gathered round to see how I talked."

How he talked was Gullah, the most distinctive of all American dialects, found among descendents of Negro slaves along the shore and on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

Reeves became interested in Gullah on the spot. Now, years later and manager of the Charleston, S.C., social security office, he's still interested—and worrying because Gullah is dying out.

"Soon," Reeves said gloomily, "it will be a dead language, like Latin."

Radio, television, good roads, all combine to wipe out our dialects.

Before it's too late, Reeves hopes some foundation will record Gullah—the Library of Congress has a few recordings, but not nearly enough by his reckoning—so that a language that has lasted 250 years will have a fitting memorial.

No one is sure where the word "Gullah" comes from. It may be a corruption of Angola, the Negroes' African home. The first mention Reeves has found dates back to 1802, when a man named Gullah Jack got his name in print.

The early South Carolina slaves worked under Scottish and English overseers, and Reeves says he occasionally is mistaken for a Scot or Englishman.

Reporters covering Capitol Hill are familiar with the dialect because of the late Sen. Burnet Rhett Maybank of Charleston, S.C. When Maybank was excited, which was often, he lapsed into quasi-Gullah.

Pure Gullah probably can best be described as Uncle Remus with grand flourishes. It has its own words. "Yeddy," for example, means do you hear, or have you heard?

Incidentally, the social security people translate their instructions into 22 languages. Not to be outdone, Reeves took to the air in Gullah. He reports it was a success, not only among oldtimers who found straight English hard to understand, but also among the more erudite who got a kick out of the old dialect.

Gullah depends largely on its inflections, and so is hard to render into the printed word. But here's a sample:

"One time, een Augus munt' fox gone duh wood fuh hunt bittle. 'E hongry fuh true! 'E come to de swamp, 'en 'e see nuf' grapevine tanglety up een de ticket. . ."

That's the beginning of the famed fable, "The Fox and the Grapes."